

# Oxford Democrat.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Skiff,

### EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms, the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

### Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

## POETRY.

### LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Happy that man may pass his life,  
Who's free from matrimonial chains;  
Who is directed by a wife  
Is sure to suffer for his pains.  
What tongue is able to unfold  
The falsehoods that so women dwell  
The worth in women you behold  
Is almost imperceptible.  
Adam could find no solid peace  
When Eve was given him for a mate;  
Till he beheld a woman's face,  
Adam was in a happy state.  
For in the female race appear  
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride;  
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,  
In women never can reside.  
They're always studying to employ  
Their time in malice and in lies;  
Their leisure hours in virtuous joy  
To spend, ne'er in their thoughts arise.  
Destruction to those men, I say,  
Who make the fair their chief delight;  
Who so regard to women pay,  
Keep reason always in their sight.  
By reading every first and third, and second and fourth lines  
a different idea will be conveyed. Take your choice.

### A SMILE FOR THE PAST.

Here's a smile for the past, with its sunshine and shade;  
For no tear can restore us one joy that's decay'd;  
E'en an urn, when the sunlight is over it thrown,  
No more seems the record of sorrow alone;  
For the brightness that heav'n hath lovingly shed  
Seems to tell us how calm is the sleep of the dead.  
A smile! still a smile! though the flowers which appear  
On our path-way of life may yet cradle a tear:  
Still the light of our gladness each drop will illumine,  
And its warmth change each grief to the spirit's perfume.  
Then why should we sorrow, when gladness can all  
A light o'er the living, a calm o'er the dead!

## MISCELLANY.

### The Young Soldier of 1776.

#### A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Among the youthful, but bold and fearless asserters of American rights, during this period, (the American Revolution,) was a young man, (or rather we should call him a boy,) by the name of Arthur Stewart. He had entered the army of the Revolution at the early age of fifteen.

He was born and reared in the good old Bay State, (a State worthy to claim such a boy.) He had manifested very early in life a fearless and warlike disposition. He accordingly joined a company of volunteers, during the disastrous period of 1775-'76, and during a greater part of the Revolutionary war, was a soldier of that division of the army, which was under the command of Gen. Putnam.—Capt. Weatherbe commanded the company to which he belonged.—The Captain well understood the warlike merits of the stripling; but he was not personally known to Gen. Putnam, as indeed it would have been mere luck and chance if he had. He had already signalized himself in one or two hard fought battles, and but for his extreme youth, would at the time of which we are about to speak, have been promoted to the rank of ensign or lieutenant. The incidents of the following story occurred just upon the eve of the battle of —

The British army was lying encamped within less than two miles of the Americans. The two armies had been watching each other's movements for several days, without coming to a general engagement. At length on the eve of the 22d of —, the Americans and British were making the necessary preparations for the night's rest, expecting on the morrow to try the precarious fortunes of a general fight. The Captains of the several American companies were busily employed in choosing sentinels, who were to stand guard during the night. Capt. Weatherbe had already selected from his own company, (we believe by lot,) all his quota of men except one.—He was anxiously engaged in making out the full number, when, as good fortune or bad would have it, (we don't know which,) Gen. Putnam passed that way. As he approached, the Captain was in the act of calling from the ranks, Arthur Stewart, a beardless boy, to act the part of senti-

nel that night. The General, with mingled emotions of surprise and contempt, steps up to the Captain, and taking him a little one side, says: "Capt. Weatherbe, what is the meaning of this? Are you so thoughtless and imprudent as to take this stripling for a sentinel?—a boy who has just left his leading strings, to discharge the responsible duties of a soldier! You know that the British army is almost within musket shot of the American lines! Are we not in eminent danger of being surprised this night in our camp, or at least of having British spies sent here to reconnoiter us in our sleep? I beg you to look a little to this."

"Your fears are entirely groundless," said Capt. Weatherbe; "I know the boy; I would be willing to sleep under the very guns of a British fort with Arthur Stewart for a sentinel! There's not another soldier in my company that I would choose sooner than I would him, either for a sentinel or any thing else. I warrant you he will do good duty to-night."

"Do as you please, then," said the General, "I have confidence in you," and he turned upon his heel and left the Captain. It so happened that this conversation, though intended to be carried on one side, was overheard by the company, particularly by Stewart. We don't know how it is, but there is an unaccountable sensibility in the organ of hearing, when we suspect we are ourselves the subject of remark, especially, animadversion.

"I'll come up to you for this, old General," said Stewart, as he listened with breathless anxiety and eager to hear what was coming next.—"You'll find I am not the cabbage stump you take me to be," muttered Arthur to himself, his eyes all the while snapping with scorn and fury. "I'm a boy, it is true, but old Put may know before he dies that boys don't always work at boy's play."

Stewart had taken his post as sentinel during the former part of the night. It so happened that Gen. Putnam had occasion to pass outside the lines. On his way out he did not encounter Arthur Stewart, but another sentinel, who, ascertaining it was the General, immediately allowed him to pass. After being absent a short time he made towards the lines, as though he intended to return. In coming in, he unfortunately encountered Arthur Stewart.

"Who goes there?" says the sentinel.  
"Gen. Putnam," was the reply.  
"We know no Gen. Putnam here," says the sentinel.

"But I am General Putnam," said he, by this time growing somewhat earnest.

"Give me the countersign," says Stewart.

It so happened that a day or two previous the officers of the army had adopted a new countersign, and the General had somewhat unaccountably forgot what it was, or at least, could not at this moment of his extremity call it to mind.—"I have forgotten it," was the reply.

"This is a pretty story from the lips of Gen. Putnam. You are a British officer sent over here as a spy," returned Stewart, well knowing who he was, for the moon was shining in her full strength, and revealed to him the features of Gen. Putnam; but he had the staff in his own hand, and he meant to use it.

"I warrant you I am not," said the General, and he made a motion as though he would pass on.  
"Pass that line, sir, and you are a dead man," uttered Stewart, at the same time cocking his gun. "Stop where you are, or I will make you stop," said the sentinel. The General disregarding him as before.

Hastily drawing up his gun, and taking a somewhat deliberate aim, he snapped; but the gun, from some unaccountable reason or other, refused to discharge its contents.

"Hold! Hold!" said the General.

"I do hold," said Stewart. "The gun holds its charge better than I meant to have it,"—immediately priming his gun for another encounter.

"You are not priming that gun for me," said the General.

"That depends entirely upon circumstances; I warn you once more not to pass those lines."

"But I am your General," says Putnam.

"I deny it, unless you can give me the countersign," said the young man.

Here the General was balked. He strove with all his might to recall the word, but in vain.

"Boy," said he, "do you know me? I am General Putnam."

"A British officer more like; if you are Gen. Putnam, as you say, why don't you give me the countersign? So sure as I'm my mother's son, if you attempt to pass the lines, I'll make cold meat of you. I'm a sentinel. I know my duty, though there be some people in the world mar-

vellously inclined to question it."

At this, the General, finding further parley useless, desisted, and the boy deliberately shouldered his gun, began with a great deal of assumed haughtiness to pace the ground as before. Here was the redoubtable General Putnam, the hero of a hundred battles, kept at bay a stripling of seventeen. This, if we mistake not, would have formed a fine subject for a painter's pencil.

General Putnam finding that the boy was in earnest, (for he had alarming proof of it,) durst not for his life proceed a step further. He waited until Stewart was relieved, who finding that he was in truth Gen. Putnam, allowed him to pass without the countersign. But the General's feelings were terribly excited. He knew in his inmost soul that the boy had done nothing but his duty; still he felt he had been most egregiously insulted. Had Stewart permitted him to pass without the countersign, and he had proved to be a British officer, the boy according to the rules of war, would have been shot for his pains. This was the manner in which Gen. Putnam's intellect reasoned, but his feelings by no means coincided with his reason.

It's a terrible warfare when a man's feelings thus come to an open rupture with his sound judgment, and such cases are by no means rare.

Gen. Putnam threatened, on returning to his quarters, to severely punish the boy!—but after a night's rest over the subject he felt somewhat different about it. A sense of honor and justice returned, and calling the boy to him on the morrow he said:

"You are the young man who stood sentinel at —," naming the place.

"I was," replied Stewart.

"Did you know the man who encountered you there last night?"

"I suspected who he might be," returned the boy.

"Why did you not let him pass?"

"I should have forfeited the character of a sentinel had I done it," said the boy.

"That's right," said the General; "you did just as I would have done myself had I been in your place. We have nothing to fear from the British or other enemies, with such a sentinel as you are," and taking a piece of gold from his pocket he presented it to the boy, at the same time charging him never to forfeit the character which he had already acquired. Shortly after he was promoted to the rank of ensign.

A SMART BOY.—The New York Sunday Mercury has a genius in his 'Nimrod,' whose brightness the editor develops in the following lesson in catechism:  
"Well, Nimrod, can you tell how long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?"  
"Till they found their way out."  
"Who was cast into the lion's den?"  
"Yan Amburgh."  
"Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land of Nod?"  
"Governor Dorr."  
"Why was he obliged to flee thither?"  
"Because he got up the King's ebezezer and Providence would'n't protect him."  
"That will do, Nimrod, for this week. You are truly a scholar, and might be a gentleman with very little exertion."

A QUANDARY.—Many a poor fellow, whose reputation has unjustly suffered, can bear testimony to the following:—"To acquiesce under a report in silence," saith Tristram Shandy, 'is to acknowledge it openly—at least in the opinion of half the world; and to make a bustle in contradicting it, is to confirm it as strongly in the opinion of the other half.' The fact is that society is as unreasonable as the Irish drummer conceived the soldier, whom he was flogging, to be.

"Strike higher," said the flogger, as he felt the cat-o'-nine-tails applied to the lower regions of his back. "Strike lower," he cried, when the blows fell between the shoulders. "O, 'pon my soul," said the Irishman, "you are the most unreasonable man I ever saw; let me strike where I will, I can't please you."

RAISING ON SHARPS.—"Where you buy dat watermelon, Pomp?" asked Pete.

"Gosh Amity! I didn't buy um, nigger—I raised um on shares."

"How be dat?"

"Dat's true; true as preachment, for yaller Sam steal two, and gibe me dis one not to tell. Yaw, yaw, yaw!"

A man must educate himself. College learning is nothing, and often worse than useless.—Franklin, Burns, Chantry, Rittenhouse, Ferguson, &c. were self-taught. Let men learn to think.

FALSEHOOD AND DISTRUST. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more melancholy situation than that of a weak and helpless woman separated by falsehood from all true fellowship, either human or divine; for there is no fellowship in falsehood. The very soul of disunion might justly be said to be embodied in a lie. It is in fact the sudden breaking assunder of that great chain which binds together all spiritual influences; and she who is guilty of falsehood must necessarily be alone. Alone, for she has no sympathy of feeling of the beautiful creation around her, of which it has truly been said that nature never deceives. Alone, for in that higher world, where all her secret thought and acts are registered, its very light is truth. Alone, for she has voluntarily become a stranger, a suspected thing, an enemy to that one friend in whose bosom she might have found shelter and repose.

It is a fact which scarcely needs to be repeated, that the closer the intimacy, and the more important the trust, the greater is the individual injury and consequently the violation of personal feeling when that trust is abused. Thus when the child is first made to understand that it has been deceived by its mother, the very life of its little soul seems for a moment to be quenched. When the father finds that his prodigal son has but returned to take advantage of affection and credulity, his wounded spirit sinks, and his weary heart is broken. But when the husband looks with earnest eyes into the countenance whose beauty was once his sunshine; when memory flies back and brings again her plighted vow, with all its treasury of truth, when he thinks of that fond heart which seemed to cling to him in all the guileless innocence of unsophisticated youth—oh! it is horrible, to be discarded thence; by the dark venom of distrust perpetually reminding him that the bright and sunny tide of earthly love, upon which he trusted all the richness of his soul, is but a smiling and deceitful ocean, whose glassy surface at once reflects the hues of heaven and conceals the depths of hell. [Mrs. Ellis.]

KINDNESS. One unheeded, undeserved word may cause thy friend to weep and grieve in silence. You may say, you have no desire nor even intention to do this, yet so it may be—the cords of friendship may be sundered—confidence lost, which years may fail to restore. Speak kindly, if you would do good. Use the language of respect sparingly and with humility. Consider the beam that is in thine own eye. Thy friend may be in the fault. Restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; not with a fault finding, lordly spirit. Has Heaven smiled, and given you an abundance of this world's goods? remember the poor—be not oppressive—shut not thy bowels of compassion when thou seest thy brother has need, for then how dwelleth the love of God in you? Act kindly—be not treacherous—be internally what you are externally—regard your words sacredly—survey your actions impartially—your feelings cautiously,—you may deceive or be deceived, therefore study kindness to yourself and to others, and you will be sure to receive in return the same Christian treatment. [Amsterdam Intelligencer.]

When a poor man attempt to rise; attempts to show that there is no monopoly of genius, and God hath given as free and noble a soul to the lowly as to the class above him, but envy and scorn are but too often his portion among his fellows. They do not like to see themselves outstripped by one whom they have reckoned no better than themselves, and instead of encouraging, they damp his ardor and grieve his heart with sneers and cold, because envious, counsel. The next class above him love not to see a man who has naught to boast of but a noble soul—no treasures, save those of mind, presuming to take his place among them, and there is one universal shout of keep him down!—This upward struggle which the poverty struck genius has to endure—the struggle against prejudice, and misrepresentation, and want, has daunted many a mind, and discouraged many a breast, and has kept many a man formed to be a light to the world, in poverty and darkness to the end of his days. Because of this, many a noble spirit has concealed its own flames of brightness, many noble and free men, of whom the world was not worthy, have gone down into the grave, with all the wisdom of their souls untold—have died and made no sign.

Religion is man bringing to his Maker the fruits of his heart.

Wise men are astonished at foolish things and fools at wise ones.

INTERESTING FACT. There is at present in the possession of an individual in this place a male canary, of about fifteen years of age, that is unable to feed itself, and to whose musical powers, ill-natured time has put a complete stop. On the floor, but in a separate apartment, is another male canary, a son of the aged bird. This young one, being allowed to leave his cage early in the morning and fly about at pleasure, is in the practice of visiting his old friend, and kindly feeding him as the birds feed their young; and this he does several times in the course of the day. He also perches on the cage of his progenitor and wings with great spirit, no doubt to cheer up his old relative in his declining days. The old bird has a particular way of calling on this prop of his old age when he requires his services which are always given and received with mutual satisfaction. [Aberdeen Herald.]

A NATURAL CURIOSITY. The Island of Corsica, famous as the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte, gives rise to a river named Restonica, the waters which blanch every thing immersed therein. Proofs of its effects on mentals have been obtained by numerous travellers; one of whom (Doctor Darwin) states that iron placed in this river for a few days and nights will be as completely lackered as if plated with the finest silver. Although it produces these strange effects, the water seems not affected; but, on the contrary is considered highly salubrious, and is as clear as crystal. This circumstance affords matter for the philosophical ingenuity of the alchemist.

A HORSE'S FOOT. The foot of the horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminæ horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminæ belonging to the coffin bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminæ in all the feet amounting to about 4000; distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal destined to carry those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks. [Maculloch.]

A YANKEE CRUSADER. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Paris, says: "while at the American legation, a few days since, a rough-looking backwoodsman entered, clad in home-spun, with a passport in one hand, and a French dictionary in the other. He wished to have the former revised. 'Where for?' 'Jerusalem.' 'How are you going there?' 'On foot.' He was a blacksmith from Ohio, who had been brought out at a camp-meeting, and conceived some Miller like views of the Savior. So he had left his family and managed to get here via England. He left that afternoon for Jerusalem, on foot, with very little money, and unable to speak a word of French—and is, I am told, the third who has passed through Paris on a like errand. One has been heard from at Rome, but I doubt if any of them ever reached their destination, or, if they do, if they make many proselytes there.

A BARRISTER POSED. At the late Limerick assizes, a witness of the "lower class" was cross examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, when the following dialogue took place—Counsel: "Why do you hesitate to answer me; you look at me as if I was the rogue?" Witness, "To be sure I do." (Laughter.) Counsel, "Upon your oath you think me a rogue?" Witness, "Pon my oath I don't think you're an honest man." (Continued laughter.) Counsel, "You swear that on your oath?" Witness, "I do to be sure, and what else could I think?" Counsel, "Now why do you think so?" Witness, "Why, because you're doing your best to make me perjure myself."

A countryman having read in one of the newspapers that money was a 'drug' in New York, went to the city, and, going into an apothecary's shop, asked for a dose of 'Benton's mint drops.'

We see in the newspapers, the marriage of a Mr. Webb to a Miss Cobb. We should think it would turn out rather a flimsy affair; making only a Cobb-Webb.

We cannot love those whom we do not respect.



## Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows, viz:—

**RUFUS K. GOODENOW**, of Paris.  
President.  
**JOB PRINCE**, of Turner.  
Vice President.  
**JAIRUS S. KEITH**, of Oxford.  
Corresponding Secretary.  
**ISAAC HARLOW**, of Paris.  
Recording Secretary.  
**MOSES HAMMOND**, of Paris.  
Treasurer and Collector.  
**JAMES HERSEY**, Jr., of Sumner.  
Agent.

**SAMUEL F. BROWN**, of Buckfield.  
JEDEDIAH BURBANK, of Bethel.  
**ETZRA F. BEAL**, of Norway.  
**JOB PRINCE**, of Turner.  
**STEPHEN EMERY**, of Paris.  
**PETER C. VIRGIN**, of Rumford.  
**SIMEON BARRETT**, of Sumner.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The COMMITTEE ON NEAT STOCK are happy to be enabled to Report that, the exhibitions of cattle of various kinds, was quite numerous, showing a spirit of enterprise and improvement highly creditable to the growers of Stock in the County.

The claims for the Society's premiums were numerous, and in some instances the competition so close that the committee found it somewhat difficult to decide on the merits of the animals presented; but, on mature deliberation, have awarded premiums to the following claimants, to wit:—

For the best yoke of working Oxen, to Wm. Thomas of Oxford, the sum of \$2 00  
For the best team of working Oxen of not less than 6 yoke, to the town of Paris, 6 00  
For the best specimen of fat cattle, to Joseph Sturtevant of Hebron, 2 00  
For the best milch cow, to Samuel Hersey of Sumner, 2 00  
For the best Bull kept for cows, to Judah Keen of Sumner, 2 00  
For the best yearling Bull, to Henry C. Reed of Norway, 1 00  
For the best Bull calf, to E. F. Beal of Norway, 1 00

There was no other Bull calf presented for premium, consequently there was no competition. The animal was 6 1-2 months old, of good size, but not altogether so well made in some respects as would be desirable in an animal for propagation, yet the committee judged it worthy of a premium.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, \$2 00  
For the best pair of two years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, 1 00  
A milch cow was presented by Mr. Farrar, of Buckfield, which the committee regarded as an excellent animal, and but little inferior to the cow that drew the premium.

The committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar and fifty cents to Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, for a pair of twin three years old steers, which the committee considered but little inferior to Mr. Hall's, and in fact there was so little difference that we found it not a little difficult to decide between them.

There were many very excellent working oxen exhibited, too numerous to particularize. There were several bulls offered for premiums, some of which were good animals. One exhibited by Mr. Littlefield, of Oxford, was a fine animal, and had he preferred a claim for a premium, might probably have received it.

Two 2 years old heifers were presented for premium, which were medium animals—the committee did not judge them worthy of premium. All which is respectfully submitted.

**ZURY ROBINSON**, Chairman.  
Paris, Oct. 19, 1843.

The COMMITTEE ON CROPS, after attending to the duty assigned them, would respectfully beg leave to Report as follows:—

Arch. Leavitt, of Turner raised on one acre twenty-one bushels and one peck of clean Wheat and is entitled to the first premium, \$3 00  
Israel Pike, of Norway, raised nineteen bushels and one peck of clean wheat on 130 square rods, which was more than any other competitor raised on one acre, therefore, in our opinion, he is entitled to the second premium of \$2 00

Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised on one acre two hundred and four bushels of ears of corn, and is entitled to the first premium, \$2 00

John Baker, of Waterford, raised on one acre eighty-three bushels, three pecks, one quart and half a pint, & is entitled to the 2d premium, \$2 00  
Charles F. Kimball, of Rumford, raised on six acres and five rods 260 bushels of Winter Rye, being over 43 bushels per acre, and is entitled to the first premium, \$2 00

No competitor for second premium.  
Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised six bushels of White Beans on half an acre, and is entitled to a premium of \$1 00

No person exhibited proof of raising the quantity of potatoes per acre to entitle them to a premium; but your committee would recommend a gratuity of fifty cents to Israel Pike, of Norway, for a very valuable variety, 50

And we would also recommend the same gratuity to Eleazer Dunham, Jr. for a specimen of Abington Blue, a very handsome potatoe which yields very largely, by his account of the same, 50  
The best specimen of seed Corn, as to kind and quality, was exhibited by William Frost, of Norway, which entitles him to a premium of 50. All which was respectfully submitted.

**DAVID NOYES**,  
**AMERICA THAYER**,  
**ISAAC A. THAYER**,  
October, 19, 1843.

The Committee on Tools and Implements of Husbandry have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following Report.

They have awarded to Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, a premium of 50 cents for the best Broad Axe. Also, a premium of 50 cents for the best narrow Axe. To Henry R. Cookman, of Norway, 50 cents for the best Ox Yoke with Bowe, Stipple and Ring.  
To Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, for the best specimen of Horse Shodding, one dollar.

To S. & A. Hersey, of South Paris, for the best Breeding up Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of four dollars.

To Solomon Winslow, of Buckfield, for the best seed Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of three dollars.

To G. & C. Hayford, of Canton, for the best Fanning Mill, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

To Charles Walton, of Paris, for the best Chairs, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

The same committee, to whom the subject was referred, award a premium of one dollar to Dennis Hays, of Oxford, for the best specimen of Whimsey.

**ELLIOT SMITH**, Chairman.

The Committee for awarding premiums on Leather, Harnesses, Boots, Hats, &c., having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to Report.

They have examined several lots of Leather of various kinds, such as Sole, Harness, Upper leather, and Calf skins, all of which appear to your committee to be well tanned and curried, and evinced that it had passed through the hands of Mechanics who understood their business. They have selected the following numbers as most deserving of the Society's premiums.

No. 212, was a lot of calf skins, and your committee award to Robin & D. P. Brown the premium of \$5 00  
No. 220, belonging to Cyrus Hutchins, was two sides of sole leather, well tanned, and possessing a remarkable nice finish, the premium of \$1 00  
No. 212, belonging to Robin & D. P. Brown, a side of Harness Leather, \$1 00  
No. 213, belonging to Cyrus Hutchins, one side of Upper Leather, \$1 00

No. 223, belonging to Samuel M. Newhall, was a beautiful brass-mounted Harness, made of good leather and stitched in a first rate manner, and evinced that the manufacturer had learned his trade before he made this harness, and had an eye to measured distances and a steady nerve to apply his awl in the proper place. We cheerfully award the Society's first premium of \$1 00

No. 229, S. B. Schell, was one pair of calf skins, well made of rather poor stock, but the workmanship satisfied your committee that if the maker had good stock, he would have made a good pair of boots. These boots were well made and possessed a beautiful finish. Your committee were surprised that, from so large and useful a body of Mechanics as the applicants of our County, (who, if they cannot cure old soles, can put new ones in their place,) there should not have been presented more specimens of their handy-work. To the owner of these boots we award the Society's premium of \$1 00

No. 237, belonging to Daniel Young, was one Mole Skin and one plain Hat. These were the only hats offered. They had the appearance of being made of good stock, and we award them the Society's premium of \$2 00

There was presented for premium a lot of Caps, manufactured by Mrs. Staples, of Turner, of Cassimere and Silk, both made or manufactured in Turner, and trimmed with a beautiful Fur from our native Otter. This article has become, by use, of some service to our men and boys as the article of Hats, and as no premium has been offered by this Society on Caps, your committee would recommend a gratuity to the maker of \$1 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
**PHILO CLARK**,  
**WM. L. BRAY**,  
**G. J. ORDWAY**.

Oct. 19, 1843.

The Committee on Horses award the Society's premium to Mr. Benjamin Tucker, of Norway, for the best Stud Horse, called the Sir Henry, \$4 00

To Mr. Larnard Swallow, of Buckfield, for the best breeding Mare, a premium of \$2 00

To Col. Henry R. Parsons, of Paris, the committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar for a breeding Mare exhibited by him, 1 00

To Col. Daniel Parsons, of Hartford, the committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar for a fine three years old gelding, 1 00

To America Farrar, of Buckfield, the committee recommend a gratuity of two dollars for the best Stud Horse exhibited by him, but not entered for premium, 2 00

The Committee on Sheep and Swine having attended to the duties of their appointment respectfully Report:—That no flocks of Sheep were exhibited for premium, and that two Rams only were exhibited for premium. It is presumed by the committee, that others more deserving of premiums might have been exhibited; these, however, were very good, and considered as entitled to the offered premiums of the Society. The committee have therefore awarded the first, of one dollar, to Josiah Dudley, of Paris, and the second, of seventy-five cents, to Orison Ripley, of Paris.

In reference to Swine, your committee are aware that a mode of report has obtained much favor in many of our sister societies, which goes into a detailed eulogium on the distinguishing traits of character in the animal. The corporeal, mental, and moral powers of Swine, have in many reports, been made the subject of high commendation, and elicited much wit and talent. The effort of this sort may have been expected on the present occasion. But while your committee are duly impressed with the importance of the animal in its appropriate sphere, they dissent altogether from the propriety of good taste of filling a report of this kind with mere flattery to Hogs, and prefer to confine themselves strictly to the specified purposes of their appointment.

They have awarded the Society's first premium, for the best Boar, of two dollars, to Eleazer H. Holmes, of Oxford. The premium of two dollars, for the best Sow, to Thomas Clark, of Paris, and said Holmes; and the premium of three dollars for the best litter of Pigs, being not less than six, to said Clark and Holmes. These were all of the Berkshire breed, and very good of the kind. There were no competitors of any other breed. Your committee take occasion, here, to remark that they do not consider the Berkshire as, by any means, the best breed of Swine. The Newbury White and the Bedford are, in their estimation, preferable to the Berkshire.

The committee have awarded to Mr. Samuel Hersey, of Sumner, a gratuity of fifty cents each, amounting to one dollar in the whole, for two Barrow Pigs of the Bedford breed; and to Isaac Harlow, of Paris, a gratuity of fifty cents for a Barrow Pig.

Constituting, as your committee believe Sheep and Swine to be, two very important means of support and even wealth to the farmer, they cannot but regret that a more deep interest has not, on the present occasion, been taken in the exhibition of these animals; and they confidently express the hope and belief that the present apparent neglect of the farmers of Oxford County in reference to these animals does not indicate the true state of feeling existing among them.

**LEVI WHITMAN**,  
**NOAH PRINCE**,  
**JOSIAH DUDLEY**.

October 19th, 1843.

The publication of the remaining Reports of Committees are, for want of room, necessarily deferred until next week.

**BRITISH FISHERY.** The annual report of the commissioners appointed by government to superintend and protect the fisheries of Great Britain, lately published by order of the House of Commons, states that the herring fishery, during the past year, exceeded that ever before known, being an excess over the produce of the previous year of 110,000 barrels. The number of boats employed in the fishery is estimated at 12,475, manned by nearly 53,000 fishermen and boys, the total number of hands engaged being 83,838, amongst whom no breaches of the law or of the regulations of the board are reported to have taken place.

**WESTWARD HO!** The census of Milwaukee city has just been taken, showing the number of inhabitants to be 6000, and exhibiting an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in three years. Racine, now containing 1100 inhabitants, had in 1839 only 22 families in the

place. The Milwaukee Courier states, "the crowds of emigrants that crowd the public houses and block up the streets, on their way to the interior, would be incredible to any but a witness."

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 31, 1843.

"The great popular party is already called almost as much around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that issue is already FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RE-EXERCISEMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, before it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calhoun.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

**CHARLES ANDREWS.**

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 13.

**CATTLE SHOW—SECOND DAY.**

On this day the principal objects of attention were the Ploughing Match and the Address. The morning gave signs of a wet day; and between 8 and 9 o'clock there fell a heavy shower of rain. But a little after 9 it cleared away and the day was pleasant. The match was viewed with much interest. There were seven teams on the ground, two of which had but one yoke of oxen, the rest two. The way they ploughed up the earth was a caution.

At about 11 o'clock a large procession was formed at the "Stage House" of Mr. G. G. Waterhouse under the direction of Thomas Crocker, Esq. headed by a splendid band of music. They then proceeded to the Meeting-house which was filled to overflowing, where an address was delivered by Henry Hawkins, Esq. of Oxford.

The address was, in many respects, a very good one. It was delivered extempore but was evidently the result of research and close attention to the science of agriculture. We could not expect to do justice to the address or its author by giving our readers an analysis of it, yet we will give a very brief outline of its principal features.

Mr. H. thought we ought to recur to first principles in order to show the importance and Divine appointment of agriculture. We see its appointment in the first history of creation—Man was appointed to subdue the earth. Here was the first clue to agricultural pursuits. Man would not have been commanded to subdue the earth if it needed not his labor, if it were already subdued. In subduing it, therefore, we do our duty and fulfill the high appointment of Heaven. Nature teaches us this. For what were men's hands made but to labor? For what the eye, the ear, the feet, except to devote to some honorable calling. Here Mr. H. referred to the idler, loafer and hanger on and pronounced him a nuisance to society.

He said there was an apathy existing in the breast of many in regard to labor. Some were wondering why they could not rest, why they cannot be healthy and relish their food and drink. The answer was, they cannot rest till they have been fatigued. Cannot drink and eat till they are thirsty and hungry, and cannot be healthy without exercise, the cause which produces happiness.

Bread is the first requisite of man, hence the great utility of agriculture. The farmer should glory that his occupation was first in society. If the farmer fails, the mechanic and others who are dependent on the produce of the farmer must fail still more.

**MANUFACTURES.** We should be miserable without them. They are indispensable. We can make our own manufactures as well as we can do our own farming. The manufacturer can exchange with the farmer and make the benefit mutual. There is no more propriety in having our manufacturing done in England than in having our farming done there. We should be independent in this matter, and in a condition to bid defiance of other nations.

Here Mr. H. came to particulars in regard to farming. He said, "Keep your land in good repair. Some have too little regard for the future crop, and only look out for the present. Land, in this way becomes worthless, the owner soon leaves it in despair of getting a living on it and repairs to the wilderness or some other place to run out again in the same way. Never leave land, therefore in a worse state than you find it. And in order to effect this desirable end, manure it, plough it deep and bring it in contact with the atmosphere. People are not in the habit of ploughing deep enough. Some land should be ploughed 8 or even 12 inches deep.

Manures can be made in various ways. Urine is as necessary as the dropping of cattle. The yard where stock is kept should be covered with manure, and any thing that is susceptible of decomposition in order that it may absorb the urine. He said, "Select any thing for manure, for, as the poet says,

"All forms that perish other forms supply,  
By turns we catch the vital breath and die."

One way to save the urine is not to have any floor in the eye-up. Make a floor of turf or other matter to the depth of a foot or more when the cattle have lain on it during the winter draw it into the field where it will enrich the soil.

He advised the farmers to make use of good implements of husbandry and not buy every thing that was called a plough, harrow, hoe, &c. but get the best. He then alluded to ashes and plaster as manures. He thought it better to use ashes on land rather than sell them at 25 cents per bushel.

**Stock.** Some he said wanted to introduce foreign stock. Think of our own stock best. Better improve our own and let others alone.

**Swine.** Many good breeds. Newbury Whites the best. They are a species of the Winthrop breed. Berkshire breed looks best but they do not open so well; and their meat is not so good as the Newbury White. More than that they are apt to fall short in weight when compared with the Newbury White.

**Sheep.** He was surprised that none were exhibited. Wool growing is one of the most useful and

profitable occupations of the farmer in this region. Better than the Dairy. If wool will bring 25 cents per lb. it is a very profitable branch of business. Ought to increase our flocks and improve the fleece; for wool is soon destined to bring a better price in the market. This is the substance of the address; but the details are, of course, very imperfect.

We took exceptions to only two positions of Mr. H. The rest of the address was full of good advice and common sense. We thought what was said in regard to the introduction of different stock and in relation to swine was the result of prejudice. It is not yet proved by any means that some kinds of foreign stock are not better than our own. On the contrary it is pretty certain that some kinds are better than those we already possess. Under such circumstances it is not proper for a single man who has had no more than ordinary acquaintance with stock to check that kind of enterprise which would attempt to improve our breeds of cattle. Encouragement should be given to all such enterprises and the general experience of the community at large should decide which was best. Those who are best acquainted with many kinds of stock say that ours is an inferior one and cannot by any mode of improvement be made equal to some breeds of foreign cattle.

So of swine. Enterprising men have introduced various breeds into this region within a few years by which they have been greatly improved. The introduction of the Derkshires is a mere experiment; and whether it will be of benefit or not, all the circumstances considered, is yet doubtful. Time only can decide whether they are better than others or not. We would say to those enterprising men who wish to improve the breeds of stock and swine to continue your exertions.

The address being closed the procession re-formed and marched back to the Stage House where the Society and others partook of a generous collation.

**EXERCISES.**—The Whigs are shouting gloriously over their recent successes. They have taken an entire new start—a brand-new leap. Their papers teem with Capital, Advertisements, and exclamation points. These things remind us of "40, when "Glorious News!" "Tip and Ty!" "Hurrah for roast beef and two dollars a day," was all the go. This cry is not all for nothing. There must be some fire where there is so much smoke. Guess it would prevent some of the results of "40, we must quit accusing one another of bad motives; and cease charging Calhoun men with all the mischief that has been done in this State since the State Convention. The election news is not after all so favorable to the Whigs as they would have us think.

**Ohio**—State Senate, 20 Democrats and 16 Whigs. House of Representatives, 33 Whigs, 34 Democrats. The Democrats have a majority in the Senate of 4; the Whigs a majority in the House of 4. A tie, of course, on joint ballot. So much for Whig glorification in Ohio!

**Pennsylvania.**—The Pennsylvania says that owing to unpopular nominations in some places the Whigs will have a majority of the Congressmen. This is bad; but there is something to encourage us even here. In the Senate, the Democrats have 11 majority, and in the House 16 majority—making 27 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

**New Jersey.**—The Democrats have carried this State entire. Whiggery is almost annihilated in the Broad Seal State. Three cheers for New Jersey!!

For want of room many articles prepared for this number are necessarily postponed.

**LYCERUM** To-morrow evening at the Court House commencing at 6 1-2 o'clock. The substance of the question to be discussed is

"Would it be for the public benefit to enforce the Licence Law against all Retailers."

A preliminary address is expected from S. Emery Esq. Those friendly to such an institution are cordially invited to attend. Both gentlemen and ladies who are present will be allowed to vote on the above question at the close of the discussion.

**MR. CALHOUN.**

The following article is taken from the Journal of Commerce, a Neutral paper; consequently the author and the publisher can have no motive in its publicity, except that of truth. Calhoun is one among many other American Statesmen, who possesses a character so unblemished, that the more you rub it the brighter it shines. The honesty, frankness, and boldness of his course has always been such as to gain the admiration of all. Like Cincinnati, he does not make fame his pursuit, but quietly returns to rural employments as soon as the country can dispense with his services; and when he is again wanted in the councils of the Nation he will be found like that ancient, but illustrious sage in the quiet abodes of rural life. We feel anxious to bestow honor upon a man whose character is so simple and yet so noble and dignified.

**MR. CALHOUN.**

"The political position of this gentleman is, and always has been peculiar. He has commanded the votes of the whole country at an election, and has been chosen by unanimous acclamation Vice President of the United States; yet he never had a party, in the common acceptance of the term. There never has been between him and any set of politicians thro' the country any arrangements for mutual support. If he were elected President to-morrow, there would not be a man in the whole country to whom he would owe the least obligation, or who would claim anything of him. Mr. Calhoun has never taken any part in arranging elections; he has never had votes to pull, or machinery to manage, but has been a mere spectator, and has always treated his own prospects when he has been a candidate with less interest than almost any other man has treated them. His friends have never done much to organize themselves. They were in old times the whole country, and to needed no organization. The support given to Mr. Calhoun has always been, to an unusual extent, the

impulse of personal esteem. At home it is so peculiarly. There he mingles not at all with political partizans. From Congress he goes home and busies himself upon his farm, and in his family, and scarcely is seen at all in public until he returns to his official position. He will not conform to the Southern custom of stump canvassing for votes, nor do anything which looks like seeking for office.

He was educated at Yale College, and studied law at Litchfield; yet he has never visited those places since his youthful education was completed, and chiefly because his position has been such, for a series of years that he could not travel through the country without exposing himself to the charge of seeking for votes. During the whole course of his life we do not recollect that he has ever been charged with unfaithfulness to any of his engagements of any sort. His political opinions have always been frankly avowed, and when avowed, there has never been any doubt as to what they were or whether they would be adhered to. He has never waited for public sentiment to be formed before he dared to disclose his own opinions, but whenever a subject has come before that body to which he belonged, has taken ground respecting it, and uniformly with so thorough a comprehension of all its bearings, that his opinions have wanted no modification afterwards. In this way he has been much the most consistent of all our leading public men. It is not at all disreputable to any man that he is sometimes in error, not that, when he perceives the truth, he avows the change which his opinion have undergone. It is alleged, we know, that Mr. Calhoun is inconsistent because he advocated the stimulating of American manufactures into existence as a reason for increasing the tariff at one time, & now advocates free trade upon its broadest and most uncompromising principles. Mr. Calhoun himself, in his late letter, seems to allow that his position is not now exactly what it was once, but it seems to us that he made the concession more as a matter of magnanimity, than because it was really demanded by the circumstances. At a time when threatening war was gathering around our infant country, Mr. Calhoun did propose that duties should be advanced some two to five per cent, making them up to fifteen or seventeen per cent in all, and he gave as one reason for doing so, that it would stimulate manufactures into existence; but he never advocated any other tariff than a glass of wine at the table of his friend, might as well be tainted with inconsistency because he protest against drunkenness in the streets. It is not for us certainly to call this inconsistent, for it is just what we have agreed to. There are modifying circumstances almost always attendant upon the practical application of great principles and yielding to them in a practical spirit is not a pledge to carry out those modifying circumstances until they become ascendant principles and destroy the fundamental rule. It is true, that as a fundamental principle, trade should be free altogether, and entirely free; yet it would be anything but practical wisdom to determine that nothing should ever modify the principle in its practical operation.

In his personal character Mr. Calhoun is a model for statesmen. Amid all the bitterness with which he has been assailed, the purity of his life was never questioned. He professes to make the precepts of the Bible his rule of life and no one ever questioned the sincerity of his profession. Many men who stood respectably in our churches, have fallen under the temptations of public life, made shipwreck of self, left me vicious in their personal habits, and unworthy of trust in political association. But Mr. Calhoun has never been charged with personal vice or political treachery. Although we do not think that personal piety should be a test for office, yet it is right that Christian men who have been praying that we may have rulers "who fear God and hate covetousness," should know that Mr. Calhoun is such a man, that when he is nominated for office, they have an opportunity, unless his opponent is a man of similar character, to test the sincerity of their professions. From our own observation, however, we conclude that most men will vote for their own party.

That Mr. Calhoun is a statesman of the first class, we need not say; and that his plans of policy would secure the peace and quietude of our Union, we are sure every man believes who attentively considered his course. The agitators of the country have always been caused by wrong measure, bearing unequally upon the country, and of doubtful constitutionality. The Southern policy of constraining the powers of the Federal government strictly, and exercising only those which are unquestionably conveyed to Congress, would be as eminently promotive to the prosperity as of the peace and happiness of the country. We need statesmen whose views are national; who do not depend upon blowing the flames of civil war in Rhode Island to please the democracy, or an expedition against Oregon to please the Western borderers, or a protective tariff to please New England, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, at the expense of justice to all other parts of the country. A mild but expanded policy, securing liberty to every citizen, and imposing necessary burthens equally upon all, is the government which this great country requires.

With Mr. Calhoun at the head of affairs, we might expect an efficient, yet benignant and peaceful administration at home, and a courteous, but dignified policy abroad. The corrupting influence of party arrangements would terminate; the spoils would not be divided among hungry scoundrels; good men would no longer be proscribed and expelled from office to make room for party scoundrels; the low, gaudy passions of the vicious would no longer be appealed to; but the patriotism which ought to fill every American bosom.

For ten years past, Mr. Calhoun has been treated with neglect and illiberality at the North. Both the Whig and Democratic newspapers have united to disparage and misrepresent him. His splendid speeches have almost never been printed but caricature sketches given in their place. The friends of other statesmen, however much opposed to each other have united in traducing a man whose popularity once overshadowed them, and who being the same man still, would hold the same rank again with his countrymen, only his course of policy was correctly defined.

Who is the man who has never visited those places since his youthful education was completed, and chiefly because his position has been such, for a series of years that he could not travel through the country without exposing himself to the charge of seeking for votes. During the whole course of his life we do not recollect that he has ever been charged with unfaithfulness to any of his engagements of any sort. His political opinions have always been frankly avowed, and when avowed, there has never been any doubt as to what they were or whether they would be adhered to. He has never waited for public sentiment to be formed before he dared to disclose his own opinions, but whenever a subject has come before that body to which he belonged, has taken ground respecting it, and uniformly with so thorough a comprehension of all its bearings, that his opinions have wanted no modification afterwards. In this way he has been much the most consistent of all our leading public men. It is not at all disreputable to any man that he is sometimes in error, not that, when he perceives the truth, he avows the change which his opinion have undergone. It is alleged, we know, that Mr. Calhoun is inconsistent because he advocated the stimulating of American manufactures into existence as a reason for increasing the tariff at one time, & now advocates free trade upon its broadest and most uncompromising principles. Mr. Calhoun himself, in his late letter, seems to allow that his position is not now exactly what it was once, but it seems to us that he made the concession more as a matter of magnanimity, than because it was really demanded by the circumstances. At a time when threatening war was gathering around our infant country, Mr. Calhoun did propose that duties should be advanced some two to five per cent, making them up to fifteen or seventeen per cent in all, and he gave as one reason for doing so, that it would stimulate manufactures into existence; but he never advocated any other tariff than a glass of wine at the table of his friend, might as well be tainted with inconsistency because he protest against drunkenness in the streets. It is not for us certainly to call this inconsistent, for it is just what we have agreed to. There are modifying circumstances almost always attendant upon the practical application of great principles and yielding to them in a practical spirit is not a pledge to carry out those modifying circumstances until they become ascendant principles and destroy the fundamental rule. It is true, that as a fundamental principle, trade should be free altogether, and entirely free; yet it would be anything but practical wisdom to determine that nothing should ever modify the principle in its practical operation.

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ed before them. He is however popular as far as correct views are entertained, and have no doubt would be again the most beloved Statesman of the nation, if his character were but understood through the country as it is in South Carolina. His great popularity, there, in the language of Mr. Senator Prentiss, "is the result of his personal worth. No man becomes acquainted with him who does not love him to the bottom of his heart."

#### JUDGE McLEAN ANOTHER WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

This gentleman has written a preliminary epistle, explanatory of his views in relation to the Presidency. He speaks of what has been done, and what should be done. The following paragraph, if true, is worthy of profound attention, by all our citizens, as it is indicative of approaching dissolution.

"The office of President in my opinion, has been lowered, and also the character of the country, at home and abroad, by the means used to secure that office. High as the Presidency of this great nation is, it may be reached at too great a price. It sinks below the ambition of an honorable mind, when it is attainable only by a sacrifice of the loftiest patriotism. Not to name others, we have in the elevation of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, example of a high and honorable ambition which is worthy of imitation. These eminent men, when named for office of President, repose on what they had done and what their known capacities enabled them to do, in the highest public trusts, neither took nor seemed to take any agency in their own advancement."

Who shall decide? Mr Webster in the speech which he made before the Agriculturalists of Rochester, was pleased to remark:

"I do say, gentlemen, that the agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufacture; that is not the thing we want or need: it is the protection of the agriculture of the country!"—[Repeated cheer.]

Not a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay, writing to the editors of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was also pleased to remark: "Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers." &c

Either one or the other of these learned Doctors must be in the wrong, and we should like to be informed by some of the admirers, which one of the two is to be believed. At a high authority has nominated the gentlemen to run respectively as the whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, perhaps they intend as in the campaign of 1840, to adapt themselves to all classes of opinion.—N. Y. Post.

Hill, in his New Bedford Halcyon, says: "We know one very pretty woman, who wants to be married, as she says, just for the fun of the thing; but she don't know how to darn her own stockings; and when a married lady of New Bedford told her that sensible and economical dames always made their husband's shirts, the poor little thing fainted at the horrid, vulgar ideal! She was recovered by the application of assafetida to her nostrils; but she solemnly avows her determination never to marry a man who is so lost to all sense of decency as to wear a shirt."

#### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Messrs. Cary and Jarvie have agreed to refer the matters in contest in the seventh District to a new Convention. We hope now to see the democracy in that quarter acting harmoniously and vigorously together. We withdraw their names from our list of nomination.—American.

BANGOR.—The fifth trial to elect a representative from Bangor, on Saturday last, resulted in the choice of Wm. PAINE, Esq. The votes stood as follows: Paine (fed.) 569, McDonald (dem.) 124, Walker (abo.) 231, Scattering 19.

From Mexico. By the brig Petersburg, at N. York from Vera Cruz advices have been received to the 13th ultimo. Santa Anna is busily engaged in the establishment of schools for the formation of Art, Mechanism and Agriculture, and otherwise improving the civil condition of the people. The Petersburg brings \$20,000 in specie on account of the indemnity, being a part of the second instalment.

Col. Johnson left Boston for Concord, N. H. on Friday. He will visit Vermont, and then return to New York, from whence he will proceed forthwith to his home.

WHIGGERY AS IT NOW APPEARS. What has become of whiggery? The curious and inquiring reader may pore over the columns of the whig journals in vain for any description of that party or avowal of its principles. The editors and spouters are as silent on the subject of a bank—of distribution—of high taxes, &c. as they are concerning log cabins, hard cider, gold spoons, 'coons, red peppers, and other numerics which they dealt in so profusely in 1840. There is as much whiggery among the zealots of that party as ever, but they are ashamed to avow it. If honest and sincere, then, why this ominous silence now? Guilt, abashed, is often ashamed and afraid to avow itself.—Truth never shuns discussion, and its votaries are always ready to exhibit her in open day. Where is whiggery? Like guilt, shunning the light, or like truth, open, apparent, and always the same?—Hart. Times.

They have had snow in Derby, Conn.—also in Philadelphia. So have we.—Democrat.

CROAKERS. Thank heaven there are but few of this class of creatures in the democratic party. Now and then one doles out his miserable lamentations at a little reverse of fortune—a loss of a member of Congress, or of a single State, and predicts a general overthrow of the great democratic party. Avaunt! to all croakers, say we. The cause of democracy was never more prosperous than now. From every part of the Union we have the most cheering news, and from the West to the East, the North and the South, of the Old Bay State, intelligence of the most inspiring character reaches us. The Democrats of Massachusetts will do their duty—and work out a glorious triumph in November.—Bay State Dem.

CHEAP POSTAGE. The Postage from England to India, by the overland route, is only one shilling for a letter of half an ounce. In England, the post office conveys a letter from one end of the kingdom to the other for a penny.

QUERX. Why does the devil concern himself with the elect?—not one of them can be lost! or with the reprobate?—not one of them can be saved.

Disgraceful Riots. The abolitionists recently held a meeting at Richmond, Indiana; a mob became so incensed, that they attacked them with rotten eggs, and finally dispersed the meeting, and stoned the house of one of them. An abolition convention which met at Pendleton, in the same state, was recently attacked by a disguised gang of ruffians, and several of the members seriously injured.

COOPER AND ELLIOT. The Boston correspondent of the Picayune relates the following. It is a fact, that Cooper lost several thousand dollars by history, and Elliot was equally unfortunate in his experiment of importing jackasses, so if the anecdote as related, is not strictly true, the writer is not to blame—it might be true:

"Speaking of Cooper—I was yesterday told an anecdote in regard to him and his friend, Commodore Elliot. At a dinner table, a short time ago, Cooper was saying that he had lost \$5000 by his 'Naval History.' Elliot who had just entered the room overheard him, and walking up in some excitement, brought his fist heavily upon the table in his rough way, and exclaimed, 'five thousand dollars and what, sir, do you think I lost by those d—d jackasses? Three times that sum! (walking up and down the room in a great heat, with his hand under his coat skirts,)—by those d—d jackasses.'"

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A writer in the Macon Messenger, under the signature of Justice, says a gentleman recently stopped in Forsyth, Monroe County, who stated that a negro man who had been taken up in Alabama for some offence, while under confession, said he had murdered the little girl in Baldwin county, Ga. for which the Methodist preacher, Johnson, was executed in Milledgeville some years ago.

COL. JOHNSON.—The Dayton Miamian says: Colonel Johnson will never consent to run for the office of Vice President with Mr. Van Buren for President. *We speak from the Col's own lips, and therefore speak knowingly and understandingly.*

The editor of the Potter (Pa.) Watchman thus addresses his readers: "We have consented, by the solicitation of our whig friends, to take our stand for the time being upon the watch-tower of liberty. In consenting to occupy this position, we are not influenced by any principle." Of course not—what whig editor is?

MARRIED. In Minot, 23d inst. by Rev. R. H. Ford, Mr. Joseph D. Parsons to Miss Sarah Currier, both of Minot.

DIED. In Norway, Wednesday last, Joshua Smith, Esq. aged 73 years.

In Sumner, the 25th inst. Miss Laura Matthews, aged 20 years and 2 months. Laura was one of that class whom every body loved. None knew her but to prize her. She has been taken away very suddenly, by the hand of death, and has left parents, brothers, sisters and friends to mourn, but not as those who had been taken away. Laura had formerly worked in Dedham, Mass., and left home the 25th of Sept, and went to D. was taken sick, returned and died the 25th of October. Little did she dream of death, either on her leaving home, or on her return. Rest to her soul, and may this event fill and prepare others for their exit in resignation. —[Cory.]

In Skowhegan, 16th inst. Miss Elizabeth Robinson, aged 27 years, daughter of Mr. Increase Robinson, late of Norway.

Notice of Foreclosure. PARSONS HASKELL, of Albany, in the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of May, 1837, mortgaged to us, by deed of that date, three fourths of the northerly part of lot numbered nine in the fifth range in said Albany, held in common and undivided, and is the same that Grant Pierce deeded to Francis Cummings and by said Cummings to said Haskell, reference being had to said conveyances recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, excepting so much as had been sold to Samuel P. and Daniel Haskell. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof we claim a foreclosure. JACOB DICKSON, JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Albany, May 15, 1842. 3o2w3r

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the fourth Wednesday of February, fourth Wednesday of March, and the fourth Wednesday of April, from one to ten o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield.

SAMUEL MORRILL, CHARLES T. CHASE, Dixfield, October 14, 1843.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Stephen Sanderson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Drickett late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford, in said County, on the fifteenth day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas Kennedy, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Job Prince, Administrator of the estate of Heczekiah Dryden, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Calvin Blackman, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the petition of the Guardian of the Estate of Solomon R. and Moses Town, minor heirs of Samuel Town, late of Albany in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell their interest in the real estate of their late Father, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to them on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford, on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN G. STEVENS, late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Rumford, Oct. 17, 1843.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

MAREUS N. DAVEE, late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LOUISA DAVEE, Hebron, Oct. 17, 1843.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

GILBERT SHAW, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SORANNUS SHAW, Paris, Aug. 22, 1843.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EDWARD BLAKE, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD HUTCHINSON, Hartford, Oct. 17, 1843.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID KIMBALL, late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ACENATH W. BRADBURY, Watford, Oct. 15th, 1843.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN ABBOT, late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EREN STELL, Portland, Sept. 13, 1843.

C. W. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DIXFIELD VILLAGE, MAINE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the petition of the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Kcep, late of Jay in the County of Franklin, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of debts, legacies and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Jedediah Crover, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr. late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

John Kelsey, Adm'r of the estate of William Kelsey late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Lydia Miller, widow of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark in said County, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to assign her dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Sarah J. Bartlett, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford, deceased, having presented her fourth account of her administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Theodore Emery, having presented a petition praying that an allowance may be made to Melissa and John Storey, minor children of Jedediah Storey late of Porter in said County, deceased, out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Louisa Hart, widow of Daniel Hart, late of Watford, in said County, deceased, having presented her Petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Atsedy Dinmorey, widow of David Dinmorey, late of Greenwood in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, ME.

#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following lots and parts of lots of land situated in said Albany, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed for the year 1844, for State, County and Town taxes, and a School house in District numbered Five, in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:—

No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County, and Town Tax.	School Tax.
6	10 160 250	2 74	1 90	
7	10 180 250	2 74	1 90	
7	9 130 200	2 11	1 52	
Proprietors names unk.	6	10 180 250	2 74	1 90
Haggard & Atherton, one undivided half of	9	10 180 250	2 74	1 90

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Saturday the seventeenth day of February, 1844, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of each lot and parts of lots of land as will pay the said taxes and charges will be sold at public Vendue to the highest bidder at J. Hunt's Inn in said Albany.

WILLIAM ESTES, Collector for 1844. Albany, Sept. 6th, 1843.

#### Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JOHN MILLS, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of September, instant, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Jedediah Burbank, in Bethel, on the last Saturday of December, January, and March next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, DAVID HOLY. Sept. 30, 1843.

#### Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ALPHEUS GROVER, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Leonard Grover, in said Bethel, on the third Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in April next, from one to five o'clock P. M. each day.

SAMUEL BARKER, LEONARD GROVER. Bethel, October 26th 1843.

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Monday, the 27th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of DAVID FARFALL, late of Buckfield, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges at the time and place of sale.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. MERRITT FARRAR, Administrator. Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1843.

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Charles, Jr., & Alpheus Charles of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, on the twelfth day of October, 1841, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain lot of land situated in Fryeburg, aforesaid, at North Fryeburg, so called, with the buildings thereon, being the Store and dwelling house then occupied by them; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the subscriber claims to foreclose said mortgage.

J. B. BROWN. Portland, Oct. 6, 1843.

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Edward A. Boyd, of the fourth day of October, 1839, mortgaged to Simon W. Gregg a certain tract of land in Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, situated on the road leading from Rumford on the West side of Ellis River, commonly called the Hall farm; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the subscriber claiming said mortgage, hereby claims a foreclosure of the premises.

J. B. BROWN. Portland, Oct. 6, 1843.

#### ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate, situated in Turner, in said County of Oxford, and belonging to the estate of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of said Turner, deceased, viz:—About ten acres of land off of the easterly end of Lot numbered 28, with a small dwelling house thereon, now occupied by the widow of said deceased.

Sale on the premises, the thirtieth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. For further particulars enquire of REBECCA SYLVESTER, Adm'r. ex. Turner, Oct. 13, 1843.

#### GUARDIAN'S SALE OF R. ESTATE.

TO be sold at private sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate, belonging to Augustus V. and Rogers M. Cole, minor children and heirs of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, viz:—Two fifths of a certain farm situated in said Buckfield, known by the name of the "Austin Farm." For further particulars enquire of the undersigned.

ADDISON G. COLE, Guardian. Buckfield, October 12, 1843.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on two Executions and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the 25th day of November next at one o'clock P. M. at the premises. All the right in Equity of Redemption which Thomas Pool has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land on which he now lives with the buildings thereon, situated in Norway near the Steep Falls, so called, in said County, being the same more or less which he had on the fourth and twenty third days of September last when the same was attached on the original writ, the



**\$10,000 REWARD**  
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce  
a better Compound for Family use  
than the  
**GENUINE DUTCH OR**  
**GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**  
STYLED  
**THE LION OF THE DAY.**

TO the inhabitants of the United States  
and the Canada—The Pills, well called the Lion of  
the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial  
of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and  
other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These  
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,  
France, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the  
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family  
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vege-  
table Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation  
and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in  
their action, and untrivial in their results. They have long  
received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical  
Faculty; such men as Dr. Hall, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York;  
Dr. Delamater, Dr. Henshaw, and Dr. Langdon, of Dublin; and  
Dr. H. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have  
long stood at the head of their profession.

Against gastric irritation, debility of the digestive organs and  
becomes a fruitful source of disease in some people. *Dyspepsia*,  
*Acid Stomach*, *Flatulency*, *Heartburn*, *Indigestion*,  
*Constipation*, *Headache*, *Migraine*, *Neuralgia*, *Sciatic*,  
*Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Piles*, *Erysipelas*, *Low Spirits*, *Chronic Di-*  
*arrhea*, *Pulmonary Consumption*, *Stomachic*, *Eruption*  
*of the Skin*, *Salt Rheum*, *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Yellow*  
*and Bilious Fevers*, *Fever and Ague*, *Heartburn*, *Consti-*  
*pation*, *Female Weakness*, *Scurvy*, *Intermittent and Remit-*  
*tent Fevers*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Hemorrhoids*, and all  
*Bilious complaints*. These different complaints are each one,  
and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as  
detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like lead legi-  
slation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as in-  
jurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy  
body is a well-tuned instrument, every string of which vi-  
brates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into  
discord.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some  
will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that  
has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and re-  
store all its functions to their normal state in the United States and the  
Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day,  
having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each  
agent below mentioned.

**AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.**  
South Waterford, A. Houghton.  
Lewell, Weeks & Knutson, and J. Walker.  
Fryeburg, H. C. Russell.  
Brunswick, N. C. Rice.  
Hiram, S. Fife.  
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.  
North Paris, Houghton & Babes.  
South Paris, O. H. Pease.  
Norway, W. R. Goodnow.  
Oxford, Wm. F. Weeks.  
Canton, J. H. Henshaw.  
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.  
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.  
Mexico, J. M. Duffell.  
East Oxford, A. B. Baker.  
Rumford, A. K. Knap, O. G. Bolter.  
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.  
Hartford, W. Hall.  
Jacksonville, C. Howe.  
Porter, E. Howe, Jr.  
Stearns, B. Stearns.  
And for sale in this State by Hildbrand & Marble.  
C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.  
ly 50

**Astonishing News!**  
"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION  
WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURA-  
BLE DISEASES."—(R. BUTE, M. D., 1832.)  
THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that  
he has received from England a large supply of  
"DR. BUTE'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!"  
The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will  
effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT  
DREADFUL MALADY  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.  
Such as Cough, Croup, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side  
and Chest, Irritation and Swelling of the Lungs, Bronchitis,  
Difficulty of Breathing, Heetic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation  
and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping  
Cough, &c., &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has  
been an extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the  
Continent of Europe, where it has completely conquered the  
Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of  
**THE MOST HOPELESS CASES**  
of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In Eng-  
land it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases  
of the most dangerous Consumptive character—and the Eng-  
lish papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and ap-  
praisals of its merits. In the Hospitals of Paris all other  
remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical over-  
sight.

The great merit of Dr. Butcher's Balsam is this—in all cases  
of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.  
A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open  
up the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.  
TRY IT—TRY IT—today—tomorrow is uncertain, and  
a case of life and death should never be appealed to.

**IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH  
CAN CERTAINLY CURE  
CONSUMPTION.**

The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Butcher  
Sole Agent for the United States.  
For the full directions, see the enclosed Circular, and  
Discretion on Consumption, Necessities and Certificates of Re-  
markable Cures, &c.

**DAVID F. BRADLEE,**  
Sole Agent for the United States,  
COURT STREET  
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.  
Merritt and others in want of any of the above, can be  
supplied by forwarding  
No. 26, 1843.

**NEW  
SHINGLE MACHINE.**  
THE subscribers having purchased the right of Pat-  
son's Improved Shingle Machine, for the County  
of Oxford, and the towns of Budington, Poland and Mil-  
let, in the County of Cumberland, offer to sell the right  
for using the same in said territory, with the Machines,  
and invite an inspection of the said Machine and the  
Shingles which they manufacture. It is sufficient  
to say that these Machines make one third more Shingles  
out of the same quantity of timber, and are made in a  
fourth part of the time.

**RICHARD EVANS,**  
WM. E. GOODNOW.  
Norway, Sept. 12, 1843.  
N. B. We have the selling of the right of the above  
Machine in the County of Kennebec, and persons in  
want of any of said territory can obtain information up-  
on the subject by applying to us  
W. & G.

**DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.**  
FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artifi-  
cial Mineral Veneer Teeth, done by  
T. H. BRADLEY, Paris-Hill.  
Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00  
do Tin Foil, 25 cts.  
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 cts.  
Setting Veneer Teeth, \$1.00, 1.50, & 2.00  
Work warranted.—March 25.

**FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS**  
CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all  
Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is be-  
lieved to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in Amer-  
ica, for proof of which we refer to those who have used it,  
and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others  
attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Houghton of Franklin, Mass., writes that after har-  
assing the usual remedies without relief, and having  
consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the  
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect,  
and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious reme-  
dy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that of his  
knowledge it has never disappointed the reasonable expecta-  
tions of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many  
Counterfeits or Imitations which have partially or wholly as-  
sumed the name of the genuine article.

"We are assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of  
the signatures of SAMUEL REED or WM. JONN  
CEYLER be found attached to a yellow label on a blue en-  
velope. (All labels of this kind after the date of Dec. 1839, will  
have the written signature of Wm. J. Ceyler.) Prepared  
by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed), whole-  
sale Druggists, 31 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Drug-  
gists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply 13

**List of Letters**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me.,  
Sept. 30, 1843.  
Albee Elmehne—Baukenhoff Henry R.—Berse Mrs  
Hick A.—Brigam George—Cummings Simon—  
Cummings Joseph—Clark Thomas—Clark Isaac—  
Durell Joseph—Dean Ben—Farnum Simon—Foster  
Edna—Maxim Zenas—Mixer Aratus—Morton R—  
Oxford Lodge—Pond Daniel—Peterson Benjamin—  
Robinson Stephen—Rawson James F.—Rawson Sam'l  
F.—Russ H. G.—Raymond & Weeks—Stone Z. Eu-  
genie—Stearns William—Sturtevant Alvin S.—Sveens  
Mary P.—Thompson Joseph—Tarbox J.—Walton Chas  
Winn Moses. Clerk of the Court. 31  
G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

**Notice of Foreclosure.**  
WHEREAS, HENRY KENISTON, of Lowell, in  
the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, yeo-  
man, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1842, made his  
Mortgage Deed of bargain and warranty to Alexander  
Edmond of Portland, in the County of Cumberland  
and State of Maine, of a certain tract of land, in  
said Lowell, being the same premises which the said  
Edmond and warranty conveyed to the said Keniston, as will  
more fully appear by the Registry of said County at  
Fryeburg, Book 224, page 533, for security of the Note  
given at that time, by said Keniston, for the sum of one  
hundred dollars, in six months, with interest, the con-  
dition of said mortgage being now broken.

The said Edmond hereby gives public notice that he  
does hereby make his entry in and upon the said pre-  
mises of the said Note, according to the provi-  
sions of the Statute, Chap. 123.

Reference also to John Mettill's deed, March 30th,  
1841, recorded in the Oxford Records at Fryeburg,  
Book 224, page 533.

ALEXANDER EDMOND.  
Portland, Sept. 13th, 1843.

**Wanted—Immediately,**  
A FLEXIBLE WOOD, for which a fair price will  
be paid—1843.

**WRIGHT'S  
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS—**  
OF THE North American College of Health.  
**NATURAL PRINCIPLES.** It is written in the book  
of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable  
productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply  
sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**  
are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our soil  
and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than  
medicines imported from foreign drugs, however well they  
may be compounded; and as they exert all their power upon the prin-  
ciple that the human body is in truth subject to  
**ONLY ONE DISEASE,**  
viz. corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure  
every form of this disease, on natural principles, that is,  
by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to ev-  
ery reflecting mind that a perseverance in the use of the medi-  
cine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to  
drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a weak or morose to fertility, do  
not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner,  
if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of  
impurity.

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS** will be  
found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand puri-  
fying principle, because they expel all morbid and corrupt hu-  
mors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural man-  
ner, and while they every day.

**GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE.**  
Disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.  
**Be wary of Counterfeits!**  
The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cau-  
tioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be  
Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOURISSON, who  
is travelling about the country, endeavoring by every artifice to  
sell his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine have the  
name expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus—  
**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,**  
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)  
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate  
of Agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of  
the Indian Pills, &c., &c. All travellers, therefore, who  
are travelling about the country, and cannot show a certificate of  
Agency as above described, will be known to be impostors.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiter  
of the above-named pills, have omitted the name of Wright,  
and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine  
must have the words

**"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS"**  
on the sides of the boxes; and that all with the above em-  
blems are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small  
type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year  
1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-  
trict Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for  
using the medicine, which accompany each box, are also en-  
closed according to Act of Congress, and the same form will  
be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine  
Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of A-  
gency, signed by

**WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President**  
Of the North American College of Health.  
Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the  
purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to  
this wholesale robbery, and drive it, it is hoped, all depredat-  
ors upon society to an honest calling.

The following are the highly respectable persons have been ap-  
pointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

**AGENTS.**  
Oxford County.  
Andover, Lewis Crockett.  
Albion, Joseph H. Houghton.  
Bethel, Ira C. Knutson.  
Bethel, E. Elias M. Carter & Co.  
Brunswick, Daniel Tyler.  
Dixfield, E. L. A. Alwood.  
Canton, Hiram S. Fife.  
Dixfield, Chas. & E. A. Wain.  
Dixfield, E. L. H. J. Dakin.  
Fryeburg, H. C. Russell.  
Fryeburg, N. D. W. O'Brien.  
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.  
Hartford, Winslow Hall.  
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.  
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.  
Livermore, N. J. Coudage.

Price 25 cts per box with full directions.  
All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—  
N. E. Office N. A. College of Health, 195 Tremont St.  
Boston, Mass.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for Wright's  
Indian Vegetable Pills.  
Remember that THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized  
agent for this Village.

**Foreclosure of Mortgage.**  
WHEREAS Isaac Bradbury, on the 25th day  
of March, A. D. 1832, then of Brunswick, in the  
County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage of that date,  
conveyed to Daniel Tyler Daniel Dean and Abraham  
White, Selections of Brunswick, or their successors in  
that office, two certain pieces or parcels of land situated  
in said Brunswick containing one hundred and twenty  
three acres, more or less for a more particular descrip-  
tion reference may be had to said deed recorded in  
Oxford Western District Registry June 2, A. D. 1840.  
Book 16, page 23 and 39, to secure the payment of  
ninety dollars on demand with interest, annually.

And whereas, the condition of the said Mortgage have been  
broken, the undersigned hereby claim to have possession  
of the premises aforesaid, so mortgaged, and to foreclose  
said mortgage for the breach of covenant thereof.

**DANIEL TYLER,**  
**DANIEL DEAN,**  
**DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr.**  
Selection of  
Brownfield & Agents therefore.  
Brownfield, Aug. 23, 1843.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a License, from the Probate Court for  
the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public vendue  
at my house in Dixfield in said County, on Saturday  
the 25th day of November next at 10 o'clock A. M. all  
of Dixfield, which the Estate of Francis Wm. late  
of a certain piece or parcel of Land, and being one  
undivided half of lot of land numbered 2, in the  
Sixth Range of Lots in said Dixfield, Lower Division  
containing 50 acres, be the same more or less, using the  
same premises mortgaged to said Deceased Dec. 25th  
1840 by Isaac F. Newton. Terms made known at the  
time and place of sale.

**SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.**  
Dixfield Oct. 18th 1843.

**Guardian's Sale.**  
TO be sold at public Auction at the Inn of  
Anthony Bennett in Norway, on Satur-  
day the twenty fifth November, 1843 at one  
o'clock in the P. M. the following described  
promissory notes, viz:—one against Mark S.  
Grover for about \$160—and one against An-  
drew Richardson, deceased, for about \$140—  
said notes are the property of Joseph Richar-  
dson, are now due and payable, and are both  
well secured by mortgage of real estate, and af-  
ford an excellent opportunity for the invest-  
ment of money.

**JEREMIAH HOWE,**  
Guardian of Joseph Richardson.  
Oct. 11, 1843.

**SAMUEL F. RAWSON,**  
Deputy Sheriff,  
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.  
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-  
tended to.  
Feb 14 1844.

**TENICIAN DECREE.** The Madisonian pub-  
lishes a decree of the Tenician Government,  
translated from the Arabic, and communicated  
to the department by our consul, J. H. Payne,  
establishing regulations for the prevention of the  
introduction of counterfeit money and contra-  
band goods. "The decree commands attention  
in the following way:—Behold a regulation,  
which, if God so directs, must prevent the in-  
roduction of counterfeit plasters, and other ob-  
jects, forbidden to be brought into this State.  
It is hereby proclaimed that any one who may  
be seized by the guard with counterfeit money,  
or any other article of which the introduction  
into the State is prohibited, shall, if of this  
country, whether high or low, receive the pun-  
ishment of the galleys; if not of this country,  
such offender, whether high or low, (after hav-  
ing, as is the custom in all nations, been depriv-  
ed of every thing contraband in his possession),  
shall be irrevocably banished, with an an-  
nouncement to his government, that this sen-  
tence is inflicted, because he is dishonest and a  
trouble of the earth. God rules! Only God  
can give success to the purposes of man!"

**ICE IN THE EAST INDIES.** Hon. J. S. B.  
Thatcher, of Natchez, then a boy, was in Cal-  
cutta when the first cargo of Boston ice reached  
the strand. Thousands of the native merchants  
had never seen, and perhaps never heard of  
such an article; and as the blocks were rolled  
out on the strand, they began to handle it to  
see what it was. It was laughable to see ev-  
ery one jerk back his hand and declare that it  
burnt him. The sensation produced by cold  
was unknown to them, and they ascribed the  
unpleasant feeling to the opposite cause—heat.  
When the properties of ice became known to  
them, they got accustomed to its feel, and were  
delighted with its grateful taste. They gave it  
a native name, which signifies "solid water,"  
and the use of this luxury is now general  
throughout Hindostan and the Birman Empire.  
Fresh pond in Cambridge, near Boston, is more  
productive to the riches of the owners than all  
the gold mines of Georgia and Carolina; and  
the ice taken from that pond is much superior  
to the Alleghany ice, as is the Damascus to the  
Brazil diamond. It is as cold as charity, and  
has a real New England molish sort of a dog-  
ged propensity to stand fire without running a-  
way. Boston ice has done more for the South  
than all the whiskey and wine in the world  
could have done.

**A Physician, passing by a s'onomason's,**  
bawled out to him, "Good morning, Mr. W—  
Hard at work I see. You finish your grave-  
stones as far as 'In memory of' and then you  
wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument."  
"Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for  
a moment on his mallet, "unless some body is  
sick, and you doctoring him, and then I keep  
right on."

**THE GREATEST HOAXER ON RECORD.**—It  
has been feared that future lexicographers will  
suppose the word *hoaxer* to be derived from  
Theodore Hook's name, the eccentric individ-  
ual was so fond of these and all other boister-  
ous buffooneries. "The London Quarterly for  
May sketches his life, and relates some of his  
most wonderful feats. We have seen, says the  
Quarterly, austere judges, venerable prelates,  
grand lords and superlative ladies, all alike over-  
whelmed and convulsed as he went over the  
minutest details of such an episode as that, for  
example, of his and Mathews, as they were row-  
ing to Richmond, being suddenly bitten by the  
slight of a playcard at the foot of a Barnes garden.  
"Nobody permitted to land here—offenders  
prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law—  
their instant disembarkation on the forbidden  
paradise—the fishing line converted into a sur-  
veyor's measuring tape—their solemn pacing to  
and fro on the beautiful lawn—Hook the sur-  
veyor with his book and pencil in hand—Mat-  
thews the clerk, with the cord and walking-  
stick, both soon pinned in to the